

THE CHINA MAIL
HAVING been established with a large department of the latest ENGLISH and AMERICAN NOVELTIES, WE ARE PLEASED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR FANCY WORK, with neatness and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

No. 10,157.

號七月九日五十九百八十一英

Established February, 1845.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
報日字香港
Hongkong Wa Tin Zi Po
ISSUED DAILY.
CHIN CHU MAN,
Manager and Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hongkong. One Dollar per month, including postage.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

日九月七日未乙

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GROUNDS STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GOODE & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BAZINGHEND & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street; W. M. WILLE, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENNE, FAURE & CO., 18, Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EXCHANGE OFFICE, 62, West 23d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, 16, St. James's Street, Sydney.

SYDNEY.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., CLOPPET.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Singapore.

CHINA.—MARIO A. A. DE GUZ, AMERY, N. MOGUE & CO., LIMITED, Macao.

SHANGHAI, LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

Business Notices.

SEVERN BICKFORD & CO.

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PHILLIPE & CANAUD, AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PACKERS, ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER,

in 1 lb. and 2 lbs. tins.

Price, 75 cents per lb.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS' BISCUITS AND FANCY CAKES.

MCLAREN'S CANADIAN CHEESES IN JARS.

AMERICAN SNOW-FLAKE BISCUITS.

NORWEGIAN LAX, PAYANDU TONGUES, LUNCH TONGUES.

MELTON MOWBRAY PORK PIES.

GAME PATES, SAVORY PATES, POTTED MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, HERRINGS & LA SARDINES.

HERRINGS IN WHITE WINE, STUFFED OLIVES.

PILCHARDS IN OIL, SPICED BACON, SPICED BEEF.

CODFISH BALLS, OLAM CHOWDER, OXFORD BROWN.

SALMON CUTLETS, SALMON BELLIES, SALMON TROUT.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

1440

If you want cheap

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.
MR. THOS. H. REID is authorized to sign my Name in connection with the business of the "CHINA MAIL" Office.
GEO. MURRAY BAIN.

July 1, 1895. 1214

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. GILLIES, Esq. H. STOLZENFELD, Esq.
CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq. CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.
KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.
GEO. W. F. PLATTAIR, Chief Manager.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, October 23, 1894. 1711

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £625,000.

Bankers:—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 15 Months, 1%.

For 6 Months, 2%.

For 3 Months, 2½%.

Deposits Renewed on Old Terms.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 2, 1895. 22

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF £5,500,000.

PROPRIETORS:—£10,000,000.

Court of Directors:—

J. KRAMER, Esq.—Chairman.

HON. A. MCGONAGHIE—Deputy Chairman.

HON. J. ROLLING, Esq.—S. G. Michaelson.

G. B. DOIVILLE, Esq.—S. G.

M. D. GRAY, Esq.—D. R. SAISON, Esq.

R. M. GRAY, Esq.—N. A. SIEB, Esq.

Chief Manager:—

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:—

Shanghai—H. M. SWAN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3%

For 12 " 4%

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 10, 1895. 343

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT AT 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 1315

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1833.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARH-

HOLDERS £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND £325,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%.

For 6 " 3½%

For 3 " 3%

T. E. SANBORN,

Chief Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 1, 1895. 343

NOTICE TO MARINERS,

No. 52 (SPECIAL).

CHINA SEA.

FOG SIGNALS AT LIGHT-STATIONS.

Previously published information repeated, to show at what stations the fog signals are continuous and at what stations they are responding; British Board of Trade's warning concerning Fog Signals quoted.

(1)

That at the following mentioned Stations the standing orders are, and always have been, that on indications of thick weather the Fog Signal shall be kept in operation and during thick weather it shall be kept in operation continuously.

N.E. Shantung Promontory Lighthouse, First Class compressed air Siren.

S.E. Shantung Promontory Lighthouse, First Class Steam Siren.

"Tungshih" Lightship, Steam Fog Horn.

"Kutoua" Lightship, Fog Bell, worked by machinery, which can be started at a moment's notice.

(2)

That at the Stations named below Guns will be fired by the lightkeepers, on bearing a bell, fog-horn, steam whistle or any other sound, during foggy or thick weather, which shall indicate the proximity of a vessel:

Wagan Island Lighthouse, Steep Island Lighthouse.

Breaker Point, Cape of Good Hope.

Lemocks, Chapel Island, Doid Island, Okseon, Turmbon.

North Saddle, Shawshan, Chefoo, Howki.

Full particulars, as to intervals between the notes of the continuous signals, and as to the number of guns, and the interval between them, are given in the "List of the Chinese Light-houses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons" published annually.

"BOARD OF TRADE,"

"WHITEHORN GARDEYS, LONDON,"

"1st July, 1895."

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

1ST NOVEMBER, 1894 to 1st July, 1895.

FOG SIGNALS.

Sound is conveyed in a very mysterious way through the atmosphere. Apart from wind, rare areas of silence have been found in different directions and different distances from the signals, in some instances even when in close proximity to the sound signal.

The mariner should not assume—

1.—That he is out of ordinary hearing distance, because he fails to hear the sound.

2.—That because he hears a fog signal faintly, that he is at a great distance from it.

3.—That he is near to it, because he hears the sound plainly.

4.—That the distance from and the intensity of the sound on any one occasion, is a guide to him for any future occasion.

5.—That the fog signal has ceased sounding, because he does not hear it even when in close proximity.

The United States Government published similar information to the above in 1885, in which the following additional hints also appeared.

"The Mariner should not expect to hear a fog-signal well when the sound must reach him over land, as over a point or an island."

"And, when there is a cliff behind the fog-signal, he should be prepared for irregular intervals in audition, such as might be produced could the sound ricochet from the trumpet, as a ball would from a parapet, so that he might hear it at 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 miles from the signal, and lose it at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 miles distance, or at any other combination of distance, regular or irregular."

A. M. BISHOP.

Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 24th August, 1895.

1633

ISLE OF SKYE WHISKY.

THIS FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY is Blended and Matured in Sherry Wood.

\$12.00 per dozen bottles.

6% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SO. Agent—

E. RUTTERSON.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895.

1864

THE CHINA MAIL

Auctions.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Particulars and Conditions of SALE of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held on the Spot, on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1895, at 3 p.m., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895. 1010

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1895, at 3 p.m., by Order of His Excellency the Governor of His Lot of Crown Land, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Boundary No.	Locality.	Dimensions ft. x ft. x ft.	Annual Rent \$	C. Per Acre
1	No. 275	10,100,100,100	16,000,284,10,000	

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 13th day of September, 1895, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Premises,—

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

being Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, WING FOO STREET, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the LAND OFFICE, as SUB-SECTION No. 1 of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 526.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
THE SUPREME COURT HOUSE,
or to the Undersigned,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Surveyor.

Hongkong, August 26, 1895. 1583

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 16th day of September, 1895, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Premises,—

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

being Nos. 49, 51, 53, 55 and 57, PEEL STREET, Nos. 28, 30 and 32, STAUNTON STREET, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, GEORGE'S LANE, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the LAND OFFICE, as INLAND LOT No. 101.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
SUPREME COURT HOUSE,
or to the Undersigned,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Surveyor.

Hongkong, August 29, 1895. 1604

For Sale

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. Kelly & Walsh's List

includes the following Works by Dr. ETEL:

EUROPE IN CHINA? The History of Hongkong, from the beginning to the year 1882. Hongkong, 1895. \$6.50.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM. A Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second Edition. Hongkong, 1888. \$2.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM. Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. \$1.50.

FENGSHUI—Rectiments of Chinese Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873. \$2.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CAN-

TON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. \$16.00.

BOUND, \$11.50.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated. I. The Trinitarian Classic. II. The Thousand Words Poem. \$3.50 per set.

Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1467

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE CHAI ON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates of Goods, etc. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its AGENTS.

CHAN HEYAN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 42 BONHAM STRAND WEST.

Hongkong, August 22, 1895. 1581

TO LET.

From 1st July.

N. O. 5 WEST TERRACE,

Apply to G. O. ANDERSON,
19, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 31, 1895. 1582

TO LET.

From 1st July.

N. O. 8 WEST TERRACE,

Apply to G. O. ANDERSON,
19, Praya Central.

Hongkong, September 1, 1895. 1583

To Let.

TO LET.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW "RHEDA,"
BONHAR ROAD.

Apply to CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,
No. 22, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 20, 1895.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES in RIFTON TERRACE,
"LARKSPUR" in RICHMOND ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR of No. 2, BLUE
BUILDINGS.

NO. 9, CHANCERY LANE,
NO. 5, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOW-

LOON.

OFFICES—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 7, PRAYA
CENTRAL, lately occupied by
MESSRS. HOLLAND, WISE & CO.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 26, 1895.

NOTICES to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "MELBOURNE".

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London
or Steamship "Ortegal" and "Guadalupe,"
from Havre ex Steamship "Guadalupe,"
and from Bordeaux ex Steamship "Cambridge,"
in connection with their steamer, are
hereby informed that their goods, with
the exception of Opium, Furniture,
Valuables, are being landed and stored
at their risks into the Godown of the
HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN
COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery
will be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
before 2 p.m. To-day (Wednesday), the 4th
instant, requesting to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY,
the 11th instant, at noon, will be
subject to rent, and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or
before WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, or they
will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined
on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.

No fire insurance has been effected.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 7, 1895. 1650

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, Sept. 17,

Kobé, Inland Sea, and Honshu at noon.

Hokkaido (via Nagasaki), TUESDAY, Oct. 8,

and Yokohama at noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro, SATURDAY, Oct. 26,

Kobé, Inland Sea, at noon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 7, 1895. 1655

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

DEPARTURES.

September 7.—

Taizing, British steamer, from Canton.

Kashing, British steamer, from Canton.

Nanking, British steamer, from Canton.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Cam, British steamer, 1,930 J. Mathias,

Bombay via Port Arthur, 1,432 Cotton and

General—NIESEN YUSEN KAISHA.

Baileys, British steamer, 783 T. Hall,

Tamai Sept. 3, Amoy 4 and Swatow 6,

General—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Beating, British steamer, 1,453 A.

Wallace, Singapore September 1, General—

GRIFFITH, Liverpool & Co.

Frigga, German steamer, 1,200 T. Top,

Hamburg and Singapore September 1, General—SIEMENS & CO.

Engelby, British ship, 2,374, Shemmon,

New York May 18, Petroleum—STANDARD

OIL CO.

Keshire, British steamer, 2,131, Daniel,

and Goliath and Singapore September 2, Mails

and General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Guildhall, British steamer, 1,301, R. Mc-

Gregor, Singapore August 31, General—

GRIFFITH, Liverpool & Co.

Hawkins, British steamer, 1,200, T. Top,

Hamburg and Singapore September 1, General—

GRIFFITH, Liverpool & Co.

Hawkins, British steamer, 1,200, T. Top,

Hamburg and Singapore September 1, General—

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Maria Theresa* left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

It is notified that the P.W.D. have made arrangements to carry out drainage works on private premises—a great convenience to householders.

Mr Justice Lush, at Singapore the other week, compiled 82 runs by an excellent display of batting. The old Oxonian must have got back to his old form.

This N.P.s.s. *Victoria* from Tacoma (Wash.), arrived at Yokohama on the 6th inst., and sailed for Hongkong via usual ports of call on the same day.

We are requested to state that "N.R.", music teacher, does not wish to be mistaken for "N.R." who wrote to us on the 6th inst. regarding Hongkong Portuguese ancestry.

We are informed by a Swallow correspondent that the earthquake of the 30th ult. did much damage in the district city of Kieh-yang, throwing down a large number of houses with the loss of several lives.

The China Mutual Company's steamer *Pinguay*, from Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, left Singapore for the port this afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS:—At Kouloen-Tigis, Heleb Rickmers, Formosa, Kukura Maru, Hainan, Lukin, Tain.

Cosmopolitan—Chun Shan, Tsuan, Pei-yang, Wuhan.

Aberdeen—Lothair.

In the British Consular Court at Bangkok on the 26th ult., Mr. Becket heard a charge of smuggling 206 tins of opium preferred against three boys of the Mongkut. Two of the accused were fined \$100 each or three months' hard labour, and the third mulcted in \$50 or one month.

Our evening contemporary accuses us of having published Miss Codrington's statement without acknowledgement, and alleges that that statement was published by the Telegraph seven days before it appeared in any other paper in the East, and that all the Shanghai papers had credited it except the one from which we borrowed. Our evening contemporary is inaccurate in every point. The report was not published in the Telegraph seven days before any other, but was sent simultaneously to Hongkong and Shanghai from Foochow, and was published by the Gazette as from its own correspondent under date Foochow August 22, before the Hongkong papers reached Shanghai; and we acknowledged it. Facts are stubborn things, and so is fiction.

There was an incident full of significance in the Supreme Court on Thursday. An Indian Artilleryman was called to the witness-box and gave his name as Brain Singh.

His Lordship—Oh, gun-lascars number 55?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr Francis—Do you know him then, my lord?

His Lordship—I have seen him in Court before, once I think.

Then the witness swore blind that he never had any money-lending affairs in his life; while Mr Francis referred to a case on the records of the Court where the man had lent money on four promissory notes, all made out in his favour and all in Court.

The German steamer *Wulon* arrived in Hongkong on the 4th, with 300 coolies bound from Singapore for Amoy; but as the vessel had to go into dock, the passengers were provided with quarters at Kennedytown to wait for the resumption of the voyage. As they were going along the Praya yesterday to their temporary abode, two robbers occurred among them. It is supposed that the robbers themselves were *Wulon* passengers, on whom the voyage had been obtained where there was plunder. District Watchman No. 23 happened to be at hand when one of the sums was raised, and he at once gave chase to a man who ran up On Ning Lane towards Queen's Road. The supposed thief was on the point of being caught, when he pulled out a revolver and fired at his pursuer. The shot missed, but it had the effect of stopping the chase, and the rouncler escaped. The watchman reported the affair to Inspector Mackie at West Point Station, and detectives were at once sent out to see if they could trace the man. He was arrested about 7 p.m. by Sergeant Moffatt on a Kowloon ferry launch, evidently making for Chinese territory. He was identified as an ex-convict banished from the Colony. It was not enough for him to come back here in defiance of the order of deportation, but he goes the length of deliberately taking passage on a ship with a revolver, and carrying out a most audacious theft and attempt at murder in broad daylight in the principal streets of the Colony.

BANJOS, GUITARS, Mandolines, Autoharp, Violins, and String and fiddles for sale at W. Robinson and Co.

"For van Blood is the Lure."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain, Clarke's Liver, and Spleen. Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, and to give a new lease of life. Beware of worthless imitations, and substitutes.

Owing to increase of business, W. Robinson and Co. have removed their Picnic and Organ showrooms to Connaught House, large stock—low prices.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That the Hon. T. H. Whitehead is with us again.

That during his absence from the Colony

CORRESPONDENCE

THE PORTUGUESE.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

Hongkong, 7th Sept.

Six.—Judging by the tenor of the letter that appeared in your issue of the 5th inst., it seems that the writer "N. R." must have a very long nose for prying into other people's affairs. Indeed, persons of this stamp are impelled as it were by a necessity of their nature, to interfere in things that don't concern them.

Now, what does it matter to "N. R." whether the Portuguese here are all Eurasians or Portuguese? Or whether some of them dress after the latest fashion or not? And what does he know of their ancestors? Besides, his opinions are not wanted in the master.

Men of this kind are borne away by any passing incident as if they were mere instruments, though not very musical ones; if they read an article in the paper about certain persons and certain things, on they rush to the press with their contributions too.

Really "N. R." deserves a better and nobler office. Has he any baby at home? If he has, I suggest that it would be better for him to stay at home and nurse it.

Will some benevolent gentleman form a Society here for rewarding "Observers" of the "N. R. Species"?

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of the above, if you find space in your valuable paper, I enclose my card—Yours,

O.

[This discussion must now cease. We

think the Portuguese section of the community would better consult their own interests by leaving "N. R." severely alone.—ED. C.M.]

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

A "Pessimistic Sympathiser" writes a most sensible and practical letter to the *North China Daily News*, from which we quote the following:

"As 'indignation meetings' and dittos 'and speeches' as well as 'complaints,' 'enquiries,' 'official protests,' etc., etc., never have been of any use in bringing about any satisfactory settlement of such outrages, though they have been used in the presence of the Foreign Powers—that of Great Britain especially—among the Orientals, I think a new and more dignified course might be given a trial.

Prompt action and quick punishment are the desiderata. The result of some seven to eight months' diplomatic tournament will give small satisfaction to anybody and will leave no impression on the minds of the Chinese.

I propose that:—

1.—Great Britain takes possession of Foochow, which it keeps for ever, and that

2.—A tax is levied on the country surrounding the place of the outrage, sufficient to rebuild all the destroyed buildings on a much enlarged scale, and that

3.—The expense of keeping European gunners in town and Indian artillery in the town, etc., etc., is of course to be paid by the native population of Foochow, and that, of course.

That the occupants of the Bench ought

at least to have some sense of the insult thus flung at themselves, their Courts, and the law which they administer.

That all three of our judicial officers complaisantly tolerate the most insolent, bare-faced perjury.

That they manage these things better in Singapore, where a witness has just been sent to goal for four weeks for lying.

That the general body of litigants have a right to complain if judges tolerate such things.

That the Chief Justice simply says "I suppose it is no use warning those people."

That that was true as far as went, but he should have gone further—gone beyond mere warning.

That speaking of judicial matters, I hear Mr. Drummond really achieved a considerable triumph in the Bank case which terminated in *cavera*.

That I am told it will take months before the Bank can make a fresh start in the lawsuit, and meanwhile there is a heavy bill of costs for Mr. Francis' clients to pay over the defeat.

That the advent of Mr. Drummond from Shanghai to temporarily reinforce the local brigade was a pleasant change.

That we are still almost without water, and the dry season seems to be setting in already.

That it will be as well to commence thinking now what must be done next April about our water supply.

BROWNIE.

It seems that the Samoans have developed a passion for the possession of largerowing boats built in European fashion. These have entirely taken the place of the canoes, instead of cultivating their land, they now spend their time travelling about in these vessels from village to village, and from island to island, "discussing politics." Some of these boats pull as many as thirty feet long, while one is being built on the island of Savaii to measure a hundred feet in length. Our Consul mentions the case of a village owing two or three of these boats, for which they have doublets paid debts, and where most of the young men are now sailors on these vessels, as well as on the coasters on which their village goods are transported, and is advertised for.

Yet instead of making any attempt to raise money to pay off the trifling sum required, they have for the last four months been playing, almost weekly, cricket matches with thirty or forty players a side, for stakes consisting of pigs and bags of salt beef, to the accompaniment of a band of savage music. The Consul believes that the amount of money expended on cricket in this village since February would have paid off, not only the interest, but a large part of the principal of the mortgage.

This blood is the solvent from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical strength. The medical men of all kinds are solicited to give Clarke's Blood Mixture from all parts of the world. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at a low price. Beware of worthless imitations, and substitutes.

W. Robinson and Co. make a special feature of Billing Plasma and Organs on the Navy Payment system.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

LONDON, September 5, 1895.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been prorogued.

ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.

An anarchist has been caught in Paris in the act of igniting a bomb in the vicinity of Rothschild's bank.

THE STOKES CASE.

Mr Curzon announced in the House of Commons that the papers received in connection with the Stokes case in the Congo Free State show that the case is a very serious one.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

THE PLAY OF THE EUROPEANS.

Writing on 16th August, the Calcutta cor-

respondent of the *Kangaroo Gazette* says:—
The competition of 1895 for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield must now be numbered with the events of the past, and one of the principal events of the year is to be held in Calcutta till next year. The success of this competition has been very great, the majority of the teams competing this year having been better than the teams which competed in previous years. Two of the local civilian teams, the Calcutta and Dalhousie were exceptionally strong, and it was expected that one of the two would make a strong bid for the shield, but unfortunately neither of them was able to put forth their full strength in the ties and failed to come into the final match. If these two teams would be more regular in practice, there would be every chance of the shield being retained in Calcutta next year.

The withdrawal from Barjor from Allahabad, August 16.—General Lovell's despatch, which deals with the Chital Campaign as a whole, has reached Army Headquarters. It contains a long list of officers mentioned for good service rendered in the field.

The withdrawal from Barjor has been completed without a shot being fired. It is believed that the tribesmen also will remain completely quiet when the troops evacuate the camp from Barjor to Calcutta.

The Secretary of State has decided that the promotion of Lieutenant Harley to the rank of Captain shall, in consideration of the exceptionally good service rendered by that officer during the siege of Chital, be dated by three years, and on his promotion on the 16th July, 1893, he is granted brevet rank of major. Lieutenant Harley's first commission is dated 16th July, 1880, so his promotion to the rank of major on completion of eight years' service will be a remarkable advancement for an officer of the Staff Corps but quite justified by the gallant services rendered by him.

Allahabad, August 16.—The Pioneer, in a long lead-on the Chital campaign, says:—We have vastly increased our responsibilities, while our efforts ultimately aim at, the permanent exclusion of Russian influence from the Chital Valley and the opening of the Melaund-Du-Chital line of communication, are not more certainly brought about than the expedition of agency by the Royal Welsh quite deserved their victory and their win was very popular with all classes.

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THE CHINA MAIL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.

MACEDONIA.

The Macedonian question is evidently approaching the acute stage. The threatened concentration of Turkish troops at Monastir would in itself be enough to show it to say nothing of the appeal from the Bulgarian officers. Monastir is the true centre of the Bulgarian agitation in Macedonia. The Bulgarians wish to appropriate that vilayet, though they care little for Salonica, Adrianople, or Skutari. This peculiar interest in an important letter on the Macedonian question which we publish to-day—a question which threatens the integrity of Turkey quite as much as does that of Armenia. The drift of the letter is that the condition of Macedonia, one of the great provinces of the old Turkish Empire in Europe still remaining to the Sultan, is well nigh as bad as the condition of Bulgaria before the war of liberation, and only less bad than that of Armenia itself. The letter in fact, furnish more evidence, if such were needed, that Turkey is rotten to the core, and is unable to meet the possibilities of revolution. It is forwarded to us by correspondent at Sofia, and it is little more than his translation of a pamphlet just published by a well-known Macedonian in that city. The latter belongs to a fraternal organization which is trying to liberate Macedonia from Turkish oppression. The significance of his work for English readers is that it constitutes a statement of grievance from the point of view of one of the races in Macedonia most inimical to the Turks. We do not necessarily accept its conclusions, but we are glad to have an opportunity of presenting them to English readers. The great Macedonian province lies south of other provinces which have wholly or in part, cast off the Turkish yoke. Among these is Bulgaria, including Eastern Roumania, which has its own government and Prince Ferdinand, though it is still subject to tribute. Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over to the Austria-Hungarian Government by the Treaty of Berlin for purposes of administration and military occupation, but they both nominally form part of the Ottoman Empire. Montenegro is free. Serbia, after centuries of intermittent insurrection, had its independence established in 1878, by the Treaty of Berlin; Roumania won the same full and complete right at the same time. The mischief is that several of the emancipated races have claims in Macedonia which are more or less conflicting. Greece has a claim which is almost as old as history. Bulgaria and Servia, each for its own reasons, equally regard Macedonia as a vital interest. The Christian states of the Balkans, therefore, instead of being united in claiming redress of Christian grievances in this region, pull different ways, and their want of agreement is the opportunity of the oppressor.

The pamphlet which our Correspondent has summarised is written, as we have said, from the Bulgarian point of view. The writer shows that Macedonia suffers intolerable grievances with no immediate hope of remedy. The Triple Alliance, he argues, isolates Russia, England favours the Triple Alliance, and so the Port opposite to the Macedonian Bulgars and all the other Christians of the world. The Turks are especially bitter against the Bulgarian population, because that instigative knowledge has a great part in, or may be, exercised in the work of emancipation. The whole tendency of Turkish administration is to keep the Macedonian Bulgarians enslaved both spiritually and morally. The condition of Macedonia, in fact, is the condition of Armenia minus the more sensational massacres, which may come at any moment. The Christians are heavily taxed, not only for the support of the Central Government at Constantinople, but for all local purposes. Yet all the money which they raise for their schools, for instance, is appropriated to the teaching of Islam. Not one penny of it is spent on the schools of their own communion. Even when they show their willingness to raise further sums for this purpose, they are subjected to the most vexatious exactions and delays. The master has to be laid before the Turkish authority, who takes back as an indispensable preliminary, it is passed on to him by the provincial Government, and thence to Constantinople, and thus blocking along the whole line of route. The Bulgarian teachers are under a most rigorous surveillance, and are frequently forbidden to read any but the school books expurgated by the Turkish authorities, and if they take a newspaper it must be one which bears the stamp of Constantinople. Their lives are hardly to be called their own, and they preserve them only by the most obsequious reverence to those set in authority over them, from the Turkish magistrate to the humble scribe or policeman. There is hardly one of them who has not seen the inside of a prison, and some few have fallen beneath Turkish bullets. Their condition of servitude is, according to the writer of the pamphlet, the condition of every Christian in the province. The native Press, as far as it exists, is muzzled. The taxes are gathered with merciless severity, and there is nothing to show them in local public works. They are in some places gathered in kind, but this does not preclude heavy payments in money for the same fiscal service. They are sometimes farmed out to brigands, who collect them by their own methods and on their own assessment. Whole districts have gone out of cultivation. Poverty brings the curse of usury in its train; the peasants are under the heel of the moneylenders. There is no need to repeat the miserable story in detail. It is the essential story of Turkish misrule over Macedonia. The same causes must produce the same effects whether Armenia or Macedonia be the scene.

All this in the pamphlet is made the basis of an appeal to Russia and to Russia. The author is admittedly a strong partisan of the "liberating" Power. Russia, he says in effect, is the only one who has yet done anything for the Christian population. The other Powers have either helped to enslave them, or offered them the barren comfort of their good will. Russia sits. Let the Bulgarians cultivate the goodwill of the northern protector, and show a firm front to Turkey. Our author, however, seems to stop here, and just when we might expect him to urge another war of liberation, he

says only for autonomy on the model of that provided in the Treaty of Berlin, and American reforms. This might settle the question as between Macedonia and the Powers, including Turkey. But would it settle it as between Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece, all of which have conflicting claims in the province? A few years ago Greece had the prospect of the succession almost entirely to herself. Macedonia was under the Greek Patriarchate, and all the propaganda of independence was carried on by Greek priests in Greek schools. Greece, however, gradually lost her religious supremacy, the Bulgarians, as they became more powerful, claimed their own Church, and obtained an episcopate in the thunders of the Patriarch. They cheerfully accepted the title of subordination, and the right of winning their spiritual independence. The Portico consented to the appointment of Bulgarian bishops, with power to trample among the Bulgarian population. The power of these bishops, and of the priests under their orders, has steadily increased. Bulgaria, therefore, has not only a large claim to the succession in part of Macedonia, but the means of giving effect to it. The claim was recognised politically sometime ago by the Greek Minister, M. Trikoupis, who made a secret agreement with the Bulgarian Government for the division of the spoils. But the agreement settled only a part of this complicated question. Bulgaria has only one of her rivals in Greece. There is another in Servia, which views with undisguised alarm the prospect of any increase in the strength of a state which has already inflicted a signal humiliation on the Serbian nation. It is generally believed at Belgrade that, if Bulgaria were once in Northern Macedonia, she would be at Nutz in Servian territory, and at the distant time perhaps at the capital itself. This are the main elements of this intensely complex situation.

According to the author of the pamphlet, the Bulgarians in Macedonia are at least equal in number to all the other races and non-Christian faiths put together, including the Moors and Mandarins. Whatever they do, will not only be resisted by Turkey, but thwarted by their fellow subjects and by the Principalities to which those subjects look for support. One thing seems but certain—they are trying to do something, and they are provoked to it by the intolerable misgovernment of the Porte.—*Daily News* (London).

For the past quarter of a century there has been one continuous flow of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures effected by Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, "the finest Blood Purifier that science and medicine have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of any kind, will be solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Sold everywhere, at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

INDISCRETION, rashness, falsehood, levity and malice produce each other.—*Lavater*.

DEAFNESS.—An essay describing a really genuine Cure for Deafness, Singing in ears, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent post free.—Artificial Ear-drums and ear-appliances entirely superseded. Address T. A. Keene, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London.

NATURE cannot be surprised in undress. Beauty breaks in everywhere.—*Emerson*. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.—The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light! Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, are now solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

LOVE is precisely to the moral nature what the sun is to the earth.—*Laizle*.

FOR THE BLOOD is the LIFE.—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, effects are miraculous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFU.

The Steamship *Ast.*, Captain HYOUN, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon. Instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1633

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *Lightning*, Capt. J. G. STACEY, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1895. 1635

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Bengal*, Capt. THOMPSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1895. 1640

FOR OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship *Nestor*, Capt. ASQUITH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant.

Rate of Freight on Mutton and General Cargo 25/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1648

FOR INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

The Co.'s Steamship *Kung*, Captain PURVIS, will be despatched as above on about THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1895. 1651

FOR SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship *Cormorantine*, Captain SINGCOX, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CHANSON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1895. 1652

FOR SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I.L. American Ship *Windsorite*, Capt. NICHOLS, shortly expected in ballast, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1652

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Baltic*, Capt. VON BINZER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 9th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIKKIM & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1895. 1655

FOR UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHIANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Dardanel*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above to TOMORROW, the 8th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1895. 1656

FOR DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Hathaway*, Captain HALL, will be despatched as above to TOMORROW, the 8th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1657

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1658

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1659

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1660

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1661

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1662

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES for landing Passengers if sufficient indorsement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OXFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship *Windsorite*, Capt. BATTLETT, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1663